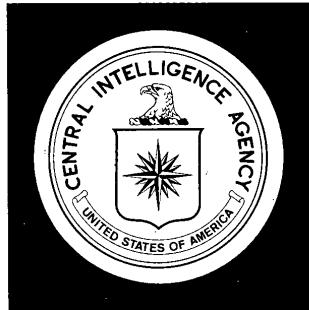


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# The President's Daily Brief

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August 15, 1974

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

August 15, 1974

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

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Turkish forces made significant gains yesterday in their effort to secure control of the northern part of Cyprus. They are expected to take Famagusta sometime today.

[redacted] a Foreign Ministry official has said two NATO bases in Greece will have to be closed. (Page 1)

Saudi Arabia  
[redacted]  
Egypt [redacted]

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(Page 3)

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Soviet [redacted]

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[redacted] (Page 4)

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Egyptian-Israeli [redacted]

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[redacted] (Page 5)

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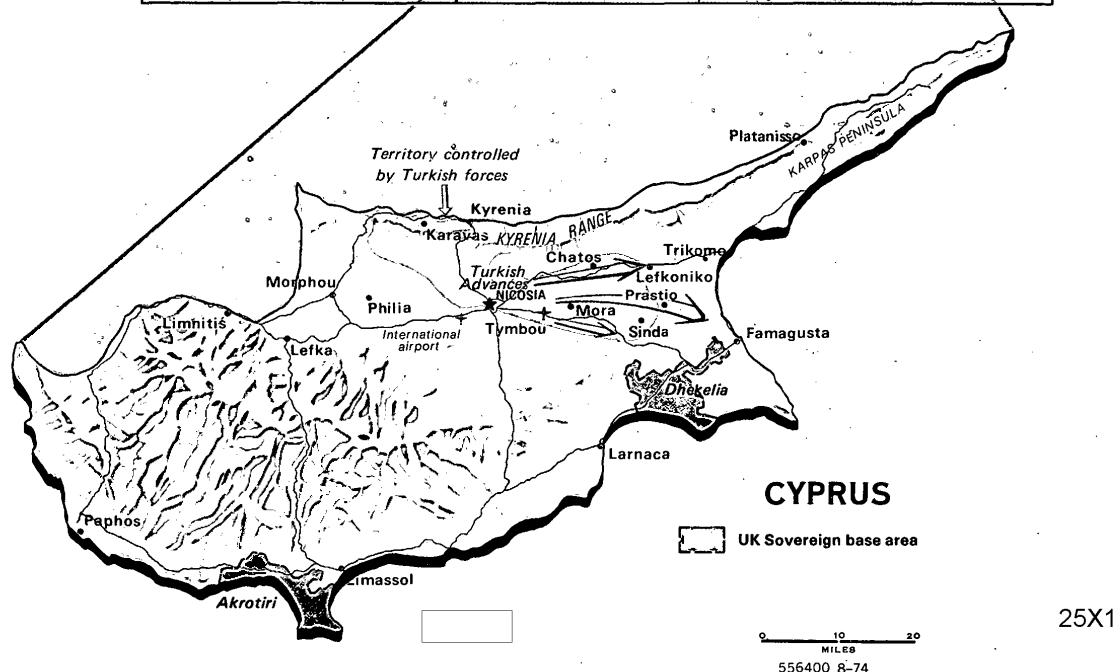
Colombian President Lopez has turned down Panama's request to join it in establishing diplomatic relations with Cuba. He predicted that Venezuelan President Perez would also reject the Panamanian request. Panamanian students, ostensibly protesting against a US-owned fruit company, staged a rock-throwing demonstration at the US embassy yesterday. (Page 7)

Notes on North Vietnamese infiltration, the third-term inauguration of Dominican President Balaguer, [redacted] and a South Korean assassination attempt appear on Page 8.

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At Annex we discuss some goals and problems of Jordan's King Husayn. The King's arrival in Washington coincides with the emergence of the Jordanian-Israeli disengagement issue as the focal point of Arab-Israeli negotiations.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**TURKEY-CYPRUS-GREECE**

Turkish forces made significant gains yesterday in their efforts to gain control of the northern part of Cyprus. The major thrust was a three-pronged, armored drive east of Nicosia toward Famagusta. They are expected to take the city this morning.

During yesterday's advance, the Turks captured Tymbou airfield southeast of Nicosia, but the Nicosia airport, though surrounded, remained in UN hands last night. In the capital itself, a cease-fire went into effect last night after a day of sporadic, but at times heavy, fighting. To the west, Greek positions were heavily shelled throughout the afternoon, but Turkish forces made only moderate gains in their efforts to seize control of the western end of the Kyrenia Mountain range.

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In Ankara, Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit told a news conference yesterday that Turkey did not intend to annex Cyprus or to destroy its territorial integrity.

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In Athens, the Greek Council of Ministers endorsed Prime Minister Karamanlis' handling of the crisis.

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A high-ranking Greek Foreign Ministry official told US Ambassador Tasca that Athens' withdrawal from military participation in NATO meant that the NATO facilities at Souda Bay and Namfi will have to be closed, and that continued operation of other NATO facilities in Greece will be reviewed.

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Public sentiment, fanned by press charges that the US has "betrayed" the Greeks, is becoming increasingly anti-American.

The UN Security Council held an inconclusive meeting on the Cyprus issue yesterday morning. Soviet UN delegate Malik's failure to condemn Turkey by name indicates that the Soviet Union is still avoiding open criticism of Ankara. Malik's call for sending a special Security Council mission to Cyprus met with no apparent success.

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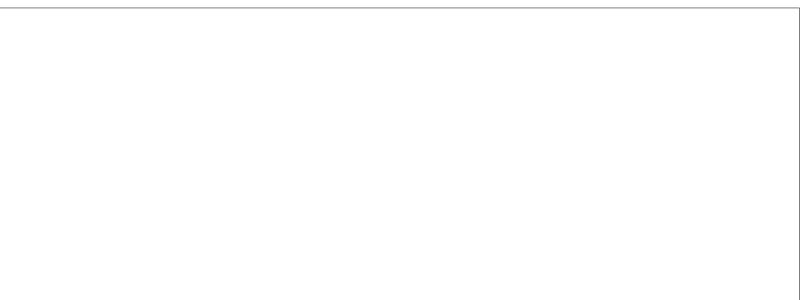
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SAUDI ARABIA - EGYPT

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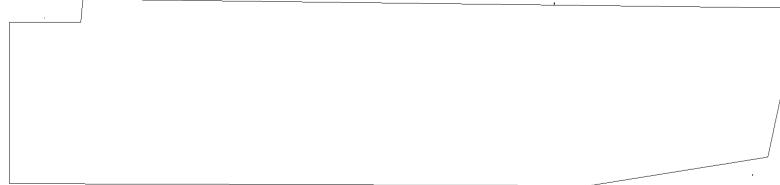
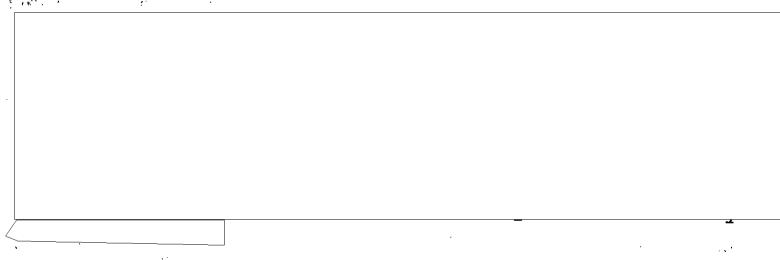
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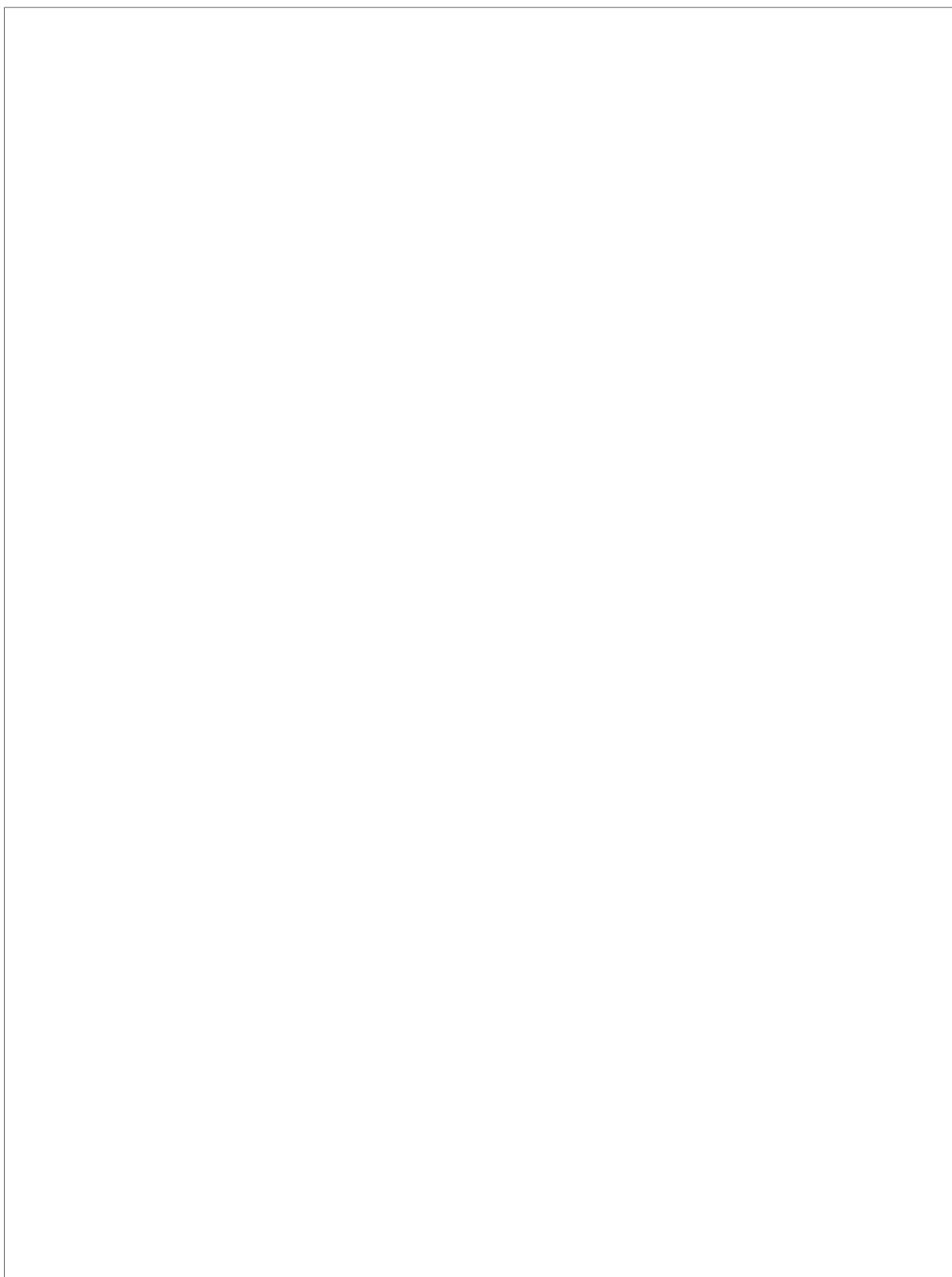
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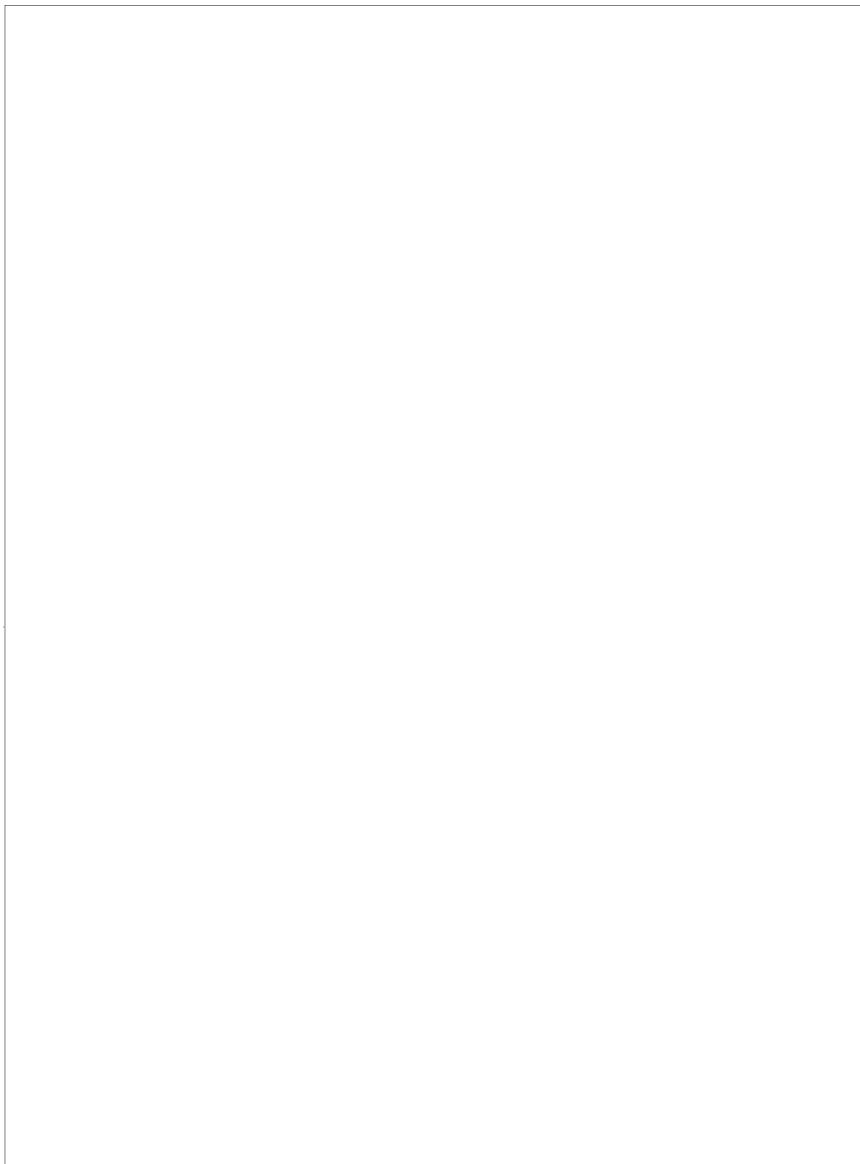
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EGYPT-ISRAEL

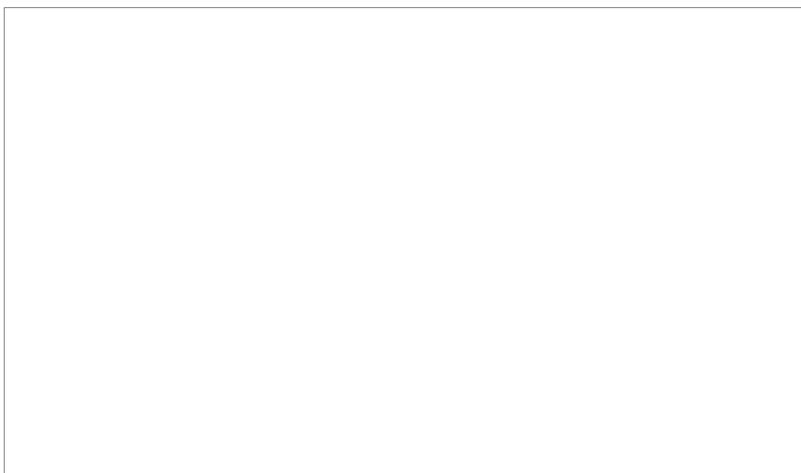


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**PANAMA-CUBA**

Colombian President Lopez has turned down Panama's request to join it in establishing diplomatic relations with Cuba. Lopez told US Ambassador Vaky that he had informed Panamanian Foreign Minister Tack that he is committed to act within the Organization of American States.

Lopez told the ambassador he had discussed the matter with Venezuelan President Perez and he was sure Perez would also reject the Panamanian request.

[redacted] if Tack's mission to Bogota and Caracas did not succeed, Panama intended to go ahead on its own. Tack returns to Panama today.

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In Panama, National Guardsmen made no attempt to break up a demonstration yesterday by some 300 rock-throwing students at the US embassy until embassy officials asked the government to act. The students were ostensibly protesting a recent decision by the US-owned United Brands Company to discontinue banana exports, rather than pay a \$1-per-box tax.

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**NOTES**

Vietnam: Infiltrating North Vietnamese troops, possibly totaling as many as 4,700, have either arrived in northern South Vietnam or are en route. Continuing infiltration to this sector is unusual at this time of year, but intercepted messages provide evidence of the movement of some 2,700 men, and analysis indicates that some 2,000 more have moved or may soon do so. Most of these reinforcements should have arrived by the end of this month. They will give Hanoi the option of maintaining substantial pressure on government forces in the area during the next few months.

Dominican Republic: The popular Joaquin Balaguer will be inaugurated on August 16 for his third consecutive four-year term as president. He will probably continue the programs of his past administrations, which have attracted large amounts of foreign investment and have spurred unprecedented economic growth. Although his government has been following Jamaica's lead in seeking increased revenue from bauxite exports, Balaguer is unlikely to introduce measures that would scare off foreign investment.

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South Korea: An unsuccessful attempt was made on President Pak Chung-hui's life this morning by a gunman reportedly identified as a Japanese national. The shots missed the President, but his wife was seriously injured. A wholesale round-up of anti-government elements and even tighter internal security measures are anticipated.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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## JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN: GOALS AND PROBLEMS

King Husayn's arrival in Washington coincides with the emergence of the Jordanian-Israeli disengagement issue as the focal point of Arab-Israeli negotiations. Although still firmly in control in Jordan, the King's future is clouded by internal political and personal problems--burdens which he hopes to alleviate by making tangible progress on the negotiation front. For all his problems, which include increased isolation from his hitherto unquestioning supporters in the army and the East Bank Jordanian establishment, Husayn does not appear in any immediate political danger.

A disengagement agreement with Israel could help him at home, and more importantly, give him a much needed psychological boost. Husayn originally had intended to press his case for continued US support and financial assistance last February, but was forced to cancel his visit here to deal with a serious mutiny in the Jordanian army. Still scarred by that experience and fearful of isolation on the diplomatic front, the King will have uppermost in his mind the need for further reassurance of US understanding for his position in the critical period ahead.

### Husayn and Negotiations

A major concern of the King is to avoid being isolated in the Arab World as he was after the 1970-1971 conflict with the fedayeen. His patience and persistence during this difficult period finally paid off when diplomatic relations with Egypt and Syria were re-established shortly before the October 1973 war. After Jordan sent two brigades to Syria during the fighting, Kuwait resumed the financial assistance it had provided the Jordanians since the 1967 war. Despite these successes, Husayn is still anxious to avoid being abandoned by Egypt and Syria as the negotiations proceed.

For some time, the Jordanians have been insisting that, at the Geneva Conference, Jordan and not the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) should act as the agent for the recovery of the West Bank. Aware that Israeli refusal to treat with the fedayeen makes Jordanian presence at Geneva mandatory, the King has threatened to boycott the talks if the other Arab states recognize the PLO as the spokesman for all the Palestinians. As an additional precondition for Jordanian attendance at Geneva, the

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Jordanians have insisted that a separation of Jordanian and Israeli forces take place with Israeli withdrawal from the Jordan River.

Husayn obtained a major concession from Sadat on July 18 when the Egyptian president agreed in a joint Egyptian-Jordanian communiqué that Amman should represent at Geneva all Palestinians in Jordan, and have responsibility for negotiating at least an initial disengagement agreement on the West Bank.

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Sadat's efforts to restore momentum to the negotiating process by keeping both the PLO and the Jordanians involved have forced Cairo into a delicate balancing act. Vacillating statements made in early August by Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi, which were designed to placate the Palestinians displeased by the Egyptian-Jordanian communiqué, drew a sharp Jordanian protest.

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The Jordanians have ignored an Egyptian-Saudi communiqué issued following the recent visit to Cairo by King Faysal which supported the Algiers resolution of November 1973 naming the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Jordanians, recognizing the Egyptian dilemma, are conscious of the inconstant nature of Egyptian support. One of Amman's principal concerns is to prevent Cairo from undercutting its efforts to play a meaningful role in the peace negotiations.

As the Jordanians succeeded in obtaining support for their position from Cairo, relations between Amman and Damascus deteriorated somewhat. The Syrians were upset at not being consulted by Egypt and Jordan before the issuance of the July 18 communiqué, and felt that their own efforts to mediate between Jordan and the PLO were undercut.

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The Syrians were also unhappy that Husayn--acting for Sadat--requested a postponement of the Arab Summit conference scheduled for early September. Damascus had hoped to use the meeting to put pressure on Egypt to adopt a harder line on peace negotiations and Israeli withdrawal. Following a recent visit to Damascus by Saudi Foreign Minister Saqqaf, President Asad reluctantly agreed to a delay. The postponement will provide Cairo with additional time to attempt to achieve some kind of working relationship between the fedayeen and Jordan.

**Interest Also in the Persian Gulf**

King Husayn has taken an active interest in the Persian Gulf in the past few years. Jordanian officers and men have been seconded to train the security forces of most of the new small states in the area. The King sees this effort as a means of developing new sources of financial assistance and political support. In addition, he hopes to cement his ties with such important benefactors as Saudi Arabia, Iran, and the US, all of whom have important stakes in the vulnerable, oil-rich region.

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